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CAMPOS BIDS CUBA FAREWELL TO-DAY.

Inglorious Termination of
Spain's Greatest Gen-
eral's Mission.

Government Partisans of Every
Class Were United in Op-
position to Him.

Had He Not Been Recalled the
Spaniards Would Have De-
ported Him by Force.

HIS BITTER WORDS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Learning of the Plot to Put Him Down, He
Warned Them That He Would Crush
Them with the Regulars on the
First Hostile Move.

By Charles Michelson.

Havana, Jan. 19.—Martinez Campos leaves Cuba to-morrow. Distinguished formalities attend the departure of a Captain-General. The ceremony will include a reception to the Consular corps and high officials, all in full uniform, at the Governor-General's palace, after which the retiring chief will march on foot at the head of a column to the steamer between lines of military and civil organizations. High officers will escort him aboard the steamer, which is gorgeously decorated for the occasion. The forts will fire salutes as she passes out of the bay.

To-day the leaders of the Autonomist party called to say good-by, but the other political organizations did not.

The Diario de la Marina, the organ of the Reformist party, says that General Martinez Campos is mistaken in saying that the Reformist and Conservative parties want a policy of cruelty. They ask for energy, not cruelty, it declares.

Nobody looks for any startling change in the policy of the Government until the arrival of General Weyler, who, according to Madrid dispatches, will be named as Martinez-Campos's successor.

The war news is still eclipsed by the political change. It seems that even the rebels are waiting to see what will turn up next. There was, however, the usual crop of rumors from the front to-day. The most absurd was that Maceo, the astute rebel leader, had captured General Navarro. It created excitement, but could not be traced to a reliable source.

The new Governor has been receiving delegations all day of officers of the army and navy, who have made a brave show, as the full dress uniform of the Spaniards is particularly gorgeous. Among those who presented themselves was General Suarez Valdes, who has been appointed second in command, vice General Arderius, Campos's brother-in-law.

TELLING CAMPOS GOOD-BY.

In the adjoining room Campos received those that called to say good-by to him, but no bullioned officials were there.

All the papers here are commenting on the change. They unite in paying high and gracious compliments to the new and retiring Governor, but none of them has a word of comment on or even mention of General Weyler. He has the reputation of being an extremely severe man, but it has been said for him that the rigor charged to him was due to the orders of his superiors.

General Basan, who was left without a command since his arrival about a month ago, will, under the new administration, be Secretary of the Government.

CENSORSHIP OF MAILS, TOO.

A new order prohibiting mail being posted on steamers about to sail was promulgated to-day. Nobody, moreover, will be allowed on board but passengers. This insures all mail going through the Post Office, and will put a stop, it is hoped, to the unauthorized stories that have been disseminated through Key West channels.

The one paper, La Union, which had the most to do with Campos's retirement, makes no editorial comment. La Lucha, the leading Liberal organ, opposed General Marin during his previous term as Governor. Editorially it protested against the methods that were employed to make Campos resign, saying that at such a time as this Cuba's Governor-General should be above the reach of political cabals, and that Spain's sovereignty in the "Ever Faithful Isle" should never be made the plaything of politicians.

HAVANA IN FERMENT.

To understand the nature of this criticism it is necessary to review Cuban politics as they bear upon this topic of absorbing interest. All Havana was trembling with excitement and foreboding previous to the recall of Campos. All Havana would have been boiling but for the fact that there were too many soldiers handy for meeting and crushing any outward disturbance.

Indications were abundant, however, that the dissatisfaction of the ultra Spanish party could not have been kept under subjugation much longer. Destruction of the sugar crop and the paralysis of the entire railroad system of the island had killed business. With no money, no trade

and no encouragement whatever from the exchanges, and the war still going disastrously and ominously against Spain, the Spaniards, who are big business men, were in despair, deploring the defeat and humiliation of Spanish arms only as they affected his purse and no longer through national pride.

ALL BLAMED CAMPOS.

In their panic-stricken condition they sought for some one to blame and Campos was naturally selected. They said his mild methods, his refusal to make an example of every captured rebel by shooting him and his policy of ignoring sympathizers in the cities unless their aid to the enemy was scandalously flagrant, were responsible for the sad turn of affairs. They argued that a stern Governor was needed.

All this suggests such incidents as characterized the last war, when shooting was the rule not only of insurgents captured in the field but of citizens ostensibly peaceable as well, when every fortress was crowded with prisoners, when eight students out of forty charged with treasonable conduct were chosen by lot and executed and innumerable other barbarities were practiced.

For a long time this undercurrent of dissatisfaction with Campos was flowing, but was kept within bounds. After Campos personally fought rebels at Coliseo and made his vain endeavor to stop Maximo Gomez from marching across Cuba, he returned disheartened and was almost ready to resign. Then a grand reception was arranged by his partisans. Representatives of the three leading political parties—Conservative, Reformista and Autonomista—made speeches, declaring their loyalty and confidence in him.

A TRUCE FOR A TIME.

This smoothed things over for a time. The speeches were cabled to Spain, and congratulatory messages were returned. Everybody then waited for the Captain-General to redeem himself by dealing a decisive blow on the insurgent army, but it was soon evident that the rebels were no more cornered in the West than in the East, and the burning of cane went on, the railroad system was interfered with more and more and finally was stopped altogether. Then business collapsed and the Conservatives besieged the home government for a change.

In spite of the strict censorship the adverse sentiment was reflected in the newspapers. Every other word of the editorials sought to breathe respect for Campos, but

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WETTE ECLIPSED THE SULKY STARS.

Her Appearance at Last
Night's Concert an Un-
qualified Triumph.

The Metropolitan Packed with
an Audience That Went
Wild Over Her Songs.

Friends of the Artists Who Wouldn't
Sing and Who Predicted Failure,
Changed Their Tune.

GUILBERT TALKS OF HER VICTORY.

Discusses Her Achievement Modestly, and
Says It Is Always Pleasant to Find
Bigger Fools Than Ourselves.
Calve Congratulated Her.

Yvette Guilbert has been in this country only a trifle longer than five weeks, but in that short space of time she has vanquished the doughty Oscar Hammerstein, given Sarah Bernhardt several congestive chills, administered some severe digs to Mme. Melba, and last night she won a crowning victory by putting to rout negatively all the operatic stars of the Metropolitan Opera House.

She had been engaged to appear in connection with the artists in Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's company at the regular Sunday concert, but those artists flatly refused to appear on the same stage with what they called "a mere concert hall singer." Mr. Grau then tried to induce Yvette to withdraw, but she grew indignant over this, and refused as flatly as did the stars. She rose to the occasion in her spirited Parisian way, got a company of her own together and invaded the temple of opera with triumphant result. As she had the contract for the house, there was nothing for the stars to do but to sing or withdraw, and they chose the latter course.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR YVETTE.
Last night's concert marked the farewell appearance in this city of Miss Guilbert. The house was packed from pit to dome, and the enthusiasm that Yvette evoked would have been the envy and despair of the most aristocratic prima donna on earth. The audience was impatient till it heard her.

Victor Herbert was specially engaged to lead Guilbert's band, and the opening se-

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From the Notes to the South Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup is the preventive of colds.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A New Law Introduced in
England Which Proves
of No Avail.

Abused Wives May Now Apply
for Relief at the Nearest
Police Court.

Why Edith Lancheater Looked on the
Marriage Ceremony with
Contempt.

STARTLING SENSATIONS IN STORE.

Julian Ralph Predicts That Titled Married
Folk Will Invoke the Merciful Aid of
Petty Magistrates, as Many Can-
not Afford Higher Court Suits.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Jan. 19.—Miss Edith Lancer ter, the girl of good family, who went off to live with her fellow-clerk, in contempt of all ceremony of marriage, was adjudged insane and committed for a day because she failed to see that if she had a lot of children and was abandoned by her companion she would be any worse off than a married woman under similar circumstances. She argues, like a woman, that it is a point not worth bothering about, because it will never happen.

A new law called the Married Women's Protection act has just gone into effect in England, and a well-known woman's paper says of it:

"It was intended principally to redress an admitted grievance of married women of the working classes. It only too often happens that a laborer or artisan, after marrying a woman and making her the mother of three or four children, will quietly walk off on the pretence of looking for work, and, even if his wife discovers his address, will refuse to return to her. Or, worse case still, it may please him to stay at home, and, while drinking all he earns, spend what of leisure he has to spare in thrashing his wife and children.

"For these and similar vagaries of the drunken or roving husband the wife has had no certain remedy, except at an expense in law costs obviously beyond the means of a working woman. The new statute remedies this shameful defect. For certain specified offences on the part of her husband a woman may now apply to any police court for relief and obtain it.

"The offences include aggravated assaults, persistent cruelty, desertion, and neglect to



MISS EDITH LANCHESTER.

Miss Lancheater elected to live with a young man without going through the ceremony of marriage, either civil or religious. A brother kidnapped Miss Lancheater and succeeded in having her adjudged insane. She was confined in a lunatic asylum, but managed to get out. She then brought an action against the doctor who had committed her, but lost the case.

(Drawn from a photograph.)

provide for the wife's maintenance or for the maintenance of the children. Provided that any of these offences have been committed, the Magistrate may make an order which will have the full effect of a decree of judicial separation. He may further order the husband to pay to the wife, or to pay into court for the benefit of the wife, a weekly sum of not exceeding £2. Finally, if the magistrate so orders, the woman will become entitled to the custody of the children up to the age of sixteen.

"In certain sections of society—it is to be hoped not very extensive"—says this journal for women, "this new law will constitute a small social revolution.

"The wife, who has hitherto been compelled to submit to all the cruelties of a bully, or to see her children starve while her husband idles, will now have close at

hand a sharp and effective remedy. That the remedy will act not merely as a punishment, but as a deterrent, may safely be assumed. But, though the new act was thus intended specially for the benefit of working women, there is good ground for believing that it will be used to a considerable extent by other classes as well. Though middle-class folks are better able than working men and women to conceal their domestic misfortunes, it is certain that in an appreciable number of middle-class families solid grounds for a judicial separation have long existed, and only the expense has barred the way."

BIG SENSATIONS IN STORE.

The very fashionable paper cannot bring itself to think that necessity for such a law ever exists among titled married folk, and so it comments it as a boon to the middle and the lower classes only. The great sensation will come when some wife of a peer or of a younger son steps into a police court, as she will some day, and invokes its merciful aid. I predict that this will happen, because not all the titled folk and aristocrats are so rich that they can afford to enter upon the very costly processes of the higher courts, or will afford to when police magistrates are at hand to grant decrees of separation for nothing.

But now comes the strange part of this law—which is the way it works. It has been in operation a few days. If one can call the non-enforcement of it by such a contradictory name. Husbands occupy such a supreme and exalted dictatorship in all English families, and men here are so proud of absolute mastery of their homes, their wives and themselves that now that the magistrates are face to face with the new law they seem to regard it as if it were dynamite or a seed of revolution, and for a week they have been busied in bundling out of court the poor abandoned black and blue or starving wives who have sought the relief of the new statute.

At Westminster the first case was that of a woman who had been savagely beaten by her husband and turned out of her home. Four of her teeth had been knocked out, and for four days she had to sleep in the "washhouse" in bitter weather. The magistrate refused a summons because the case was some days old and she had waited under her husband's roof to see if he would repent.

In the same court a sergeant-major's wife complained that her husband left her without her permission to stay with a female relative. From his new abode he wrote to her that he would not receive her again. He sold the furniture of their home and went off with his regiment. The magistrate declined to grant a summons on this complaint.

The next woman complained that her husband left her and went away whenever he pleased.

"Lots of husbands do that," said the mellow-hearted magistrate.
"But he beats me," said the wife.
"Wait till he does it again," said the Court, "then come to me next day."

THE LAW A DEAD LETTER ALREADY.

To Southwark Court came the wife of a box-office clerk in a theatre. Her husband had beaten her frequently, had sold her furniture, leaving her in bare rooms, and deserted her for what, at that time, was three weeks. In that period he sent her fifteen shillings, or \$3.75, and, to support herself and children, she pawned every ornament she possessed—including her wedding ring. While they were together her husband had been arrested for beating her, and she had agreed to accept separation and support from him, but he managed to avoid signing the papers prepared by the Court.

In this case the Magistrate said the case came within the act, but as the unfortunate husband was out of work he would adjourn the case and have the man sign the original separation papers at a later time—presumably when he felt able to afford the luxury.

At the Thames Court a drinking man was complained of. He was in the habit of beating and maltreating his wife. On the last occasion he punched her on the arm and head and kicked her legs, though she was in a delicate condition. The husband's lawyer agreed that as both husband and wife were young there was no

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CONGRESS IS READY TO RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Representatives and Sena-
tors Tell the Journal How
They Will Vote.

A Cabinet Officer Says the Ex-
ecutive Is Ready to Accord
Belligerent Rights.

Few Dissenters from the Opinion
That the Time Is at Hand
for Positive Action.

THE WEST SOLID FOR RECOGNITION.

A Symposium Which Fore shadows the
Course of Early Legislation in Be-
half of the Patriots on the
Pearl of the Antilles.

THE QUESTION.

Has the time arrived, in your
opinion, for recognition of the
belligerent rights of the Cubans?

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The overthrow of Campos, admittedly the ablest statesman and most capable and brilliant General of Spain, has aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of Cuba to the highest pitch. They feel that a fatal blow has been struck to the further rule of Spain over that island, and that the greatest republic in the world ought now to extend substantial aid to the struggling Cubans. In Congress the sentimental or sympathetic mood has given place to a desire for prompt action.

As the snow was falling this morning, a corps of Journal reporters distributed themselves through the Capital City to ascertain by personal inquiry from Senators and Representatives the exact status of the nation's lawmakers on this important subject. While the church bells were summoning the representatives to session, the Journal's representatives were among the men who may be said to now hold the fate of Cuba in their hands, and plying them with the question: "Has the time arrived, in your opinion, for recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans?" The responses demonstrate the favorable turn in the Congressional mind toward the people who are making a heroic struggle for independence and for liberty.

The defeat and retirement of Campos, practically in disgrace, have influenced the President and Secretary Olney to a degree that may produce early action by the Administration. The President has been watching every development of the Cuban war with marked interest. He has instructed the Secretary of State to inform him immediately upon the receipt of information. The reply to the resolution of Congress calling for information from the State Department relating to Cuba has been delayed in the hope that some change in the conditions prevailing in the island might warrant a more favorable report in behalf of the Cubans.

A member of the Cabinet said to-night:

"Our sympathies have been with the Cubans all along, but Government must not act upon sentiment. The President is kept advised of everything pertaining to the war and he would be rejoiced to see conditions brought about which would justify him in extending recognition to the men who are fighting against oppression. If the Cubans could establish a form of civil government at even a temporary capital, I believe they would be recognized in twenty-four hours."

The members of Congress, as well as of the Administration, realize that public opinion in the United States is almost universally favorable to the Cubans.

The fact really is, if Senators and Representatives were situated so as to act freely and unhampered by political considerations, and allowed themselves full and unrestricted scope in the expression of what they really believe is the proper course for the Congress of the United States to pursue, hardly a day would be allowed to go before appropriate resolutions would be adopted, and adopted with practical unanimity, according to belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots. The opinion is universally expressed here that such action by Congress would meet with the spontaneous approval of the people. It is conceded, too, that with recognition from the United States, the independence of Cuba would be assured.

The policy of the Spanish Government has always been to interfere in matters of legislation by Congress whenever Spanish interests were likely to be affected. By the free use of money through a well-paid lobby at Washington, that Government has

OH-H! BUT I WON'T DO A THING TO HIM!

